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Edition Eulenburg

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No. 264

# HANDEL

## Concerto grosso

No. 1

G major – Sol majeur – G dur

GORDON V. THOMPSON  
— LIMITED —

902 YONGE ST.  
TORONTO



Ernst Eulenburg, Ltd.  
London-Zurich-New York



# Eulenburg Miniature Scores

## CHAMBER MUSIC

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1. Mozart, Quartett, G [387]
2. Beethoven, Quartett, op. 131, Cism
3. Haydn, Quartett, op. 76, 3, C (Kaiser-)
4. Beethoven, Quartett, op. 135, F
5. Cherubini, Quartett, Es
6. Beethoven, Quartett, op. 132, Am
7. Mendelssohn, Quartett, op. 44, 2, Em
8. Mozart, Quartett, C [463]
9. Beethoven, Quartett, op. 130, B
10. Haydn, Quartett, op. 76, 2, Dm (Quinten-)
11. Schubert, Quartett, op. posth., Dm (Der Tod und das Mädchen)
12. Beethoven, Septett, op. 20, Es
13. Mozart, Quintett, Gm [516]
14. Beethoven, Quartett, op. 95, Fm
15. Schubert, Quintett, op. 163, C
16. Beethoven, Quartett, op. 18, 1, F
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18. Beethoven, Quartett, op. 18, 3, D
19. Beethoven, Quartett, op. 18, 4, Cm
20. Beethoven, Quartett, op. 18, 5, A
21. Beethoven, Quartett, op. 18, 6, B
22. Beethoven, Quartett, op. 74, Es (Harfen-)
23. Cherubini, Quartett, Dm
24. Mozart, Quartett, D [499]
25. Mozart, Quartett, D [575]
26. Mozart, Quartett, B [589]
27. Mozart, Quartett, F [590]
28. Beethoven, Quartett, op. 59, 1, F
29. Beethoven, Quartett, op. 59, 2, Em
30. Beethoven, Quartett, op. 59, 3, C
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35. Mozart, Quartett, A [484]
36. Beethoven, Quartett, op. 127, Es
37. Mozart, Quintett, Cm [406]
38. Mozart, Quintett, C [515]
39. Schubert, Quartett, op. 161, G
40. Schubert, Quartett, op. 29, Am
41. Beethoven, Streich-Trio, op. 3, Es
42. Beethoven, Streich-Trio, op. 9, 1, G
43. Beethoven, Streich-Trio, op. 9, 2, D
44. Beethoven, Streich-Trio, op. 9, 3, Cm
45. Beethoven, Streich-Trio, op. 8, D (Seren.)
46. Cherubini, Quartett, C
47. Mendelssohn, Quartett, op. 12, Es
48. Mendelssohn, Quartett, op. 44, 1, D
49. Mendelssohn, Quartett, op. 44, 3, Es
50. Mozart, Quintett, D [593]
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56. Haydn, Quartett, op. 76, 4, B
57. Haydn, Quartett, op. 76, 5, D (ber. Largo)
58. Haydn, Quartett, op. 74, 3, Gm (Reiter-)
59. Mendelssohn, Oktett, op. 20, Es
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62. Haydn, Quartett, op. 17, 5, G
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77. Schumann, Klavier-Quartett, op. 47, Es
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83. Beethoven, Klavier-Trio, op. 70, 2, Es
84. Schubert, Klavier-Trio, op. 99, B
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88. Schumann, Klavier-Trio, op. 110, Gm
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102. Mendelssohn, Quartett, op. 81, E
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108. Haydn, Quart., op. 20, 2, C (Sonn.-No. 2)
109. Haydn, Quartett, op. 64, 2, Hm
110. Haydn, Quartett, op. 71, 1, B
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113. Haydn, Quartett, op. 54, 3, E
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117. Schubert, Quartett, op. posth., Gm
118. Schubert, Forellen-Quintett, op. 114, A
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127. Beethoven, Sonate, op. 47, A (Kreutzer-)
128. Spohr, Doppel-Quartett, op. 65, Dm
129. Spohr, Doppel-Quartett, op. 136, Gm
130. Spohr, Doppel-Quartett, op. 87, Em
131. Cherubini, Quartett, op. posth., E
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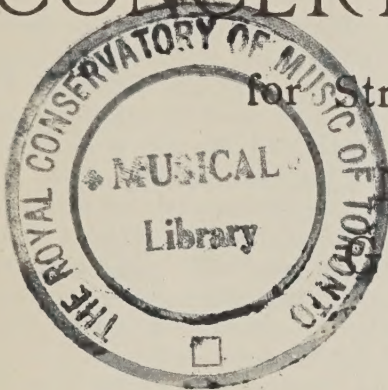


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Edition Eulenburg

Musi 79-5  
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# CONCERTO GROSSO



for String Orchestra

No. 1

major

by

## GEORG FRIEDRICH HANDEL

Op. 6, No. 1

Revised and with a Foreword  
by

GEORG SCHUMANN



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M  
1040  
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no. 1  
S3

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# HÄNDEL

## CONCERTI GROSSI FOR STRING INSTRUMENTS

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Though much has been written concerning the performance of the works of Händel and Bach, the practice of music to-day proves it to have been of little benefit. So loose are the performances of Händel's works, for example, that it is hardly possible to hear one given in the same way, in two German towns, although these works are obtainable in the complete edition and the original form.

The sense for the execution of old music seems to be increasingly on the wane. By various arrangements and the constant addition of modern instruments the attempt is made to "set the old man upon his feet." The mistake unfortunately is of long standing. However able Mozart's arrangement of the "Messiah" may be, it springs from false suppositions. Mendelssohn, whose services to Bach's music will never be forgotten, either instinctively or from a sense of fitness, sought to replace the higher range of the Trumpet by the modern Clarinet. Many specified conductors subsequently arranged the works of Händel, and in order to fill in the harmony gradually employed the complete modern orchestra. Recitative was accompanied by four Cellos in chords or by the full string orchestra; everything, indeed, was tried in order to obviate the difficulty. Even the Matthew-Passion was not spared by Rob. Franz, who decked it out by the addition of Trombones. But the Continuo is not arranged for modern instruments; it is left out entirely, and the works of the old masters are given without the complementary harmonies. The only remedy for these confused circumstances is *for our musical institutions to include the instruction of practical performance of old music in their scheme.*

In "The method of playing the cross-flute" by Quantz, and Phil. E. Bach's "The true art of piano-playing" we possess two convincing text-books. The assertion that the tone-colour of the Händel and Bach orchestra is monotonous can only be found true when their music is given stiffly and monotonously in dynamics and tempo. And the fact that even the old masters demanded freedom in performance is shown by Quantz in several passages of his book. He says:—"Effectiveness in music depends almost as much on the performer as on the composer. The best composition can be ruined by bad performance, while a moderate piece of music can be improved by a good execution of it." And later:—"If everything were played with the greatest intensity or the utmost moderation this advantage (the production of climax) would be lost, as between *ff* and *pp* there are many gradations of tone as there are in spoken words; and these must be recognized by a musician of feeling and good judgment and employed with discretion." Or:—"The best effect is produced when the accompanying instruments follow the Soloist in light and shade, in an Adagio, and the various degrees of tone."

The choruses of Händel, for instance, admit of a wealth of "nuance" and character, but good musical taste and feeling must serve as a guide to remain within the limits which the style of the music requires. To apply modern tendencies to old works, as is so often done to-day, is just as wrong as the

direct opposite. It is true that the older masters regarded music in a different light, but theirs was so full of melody and form that it only needs good taste to outline it.

The credit is undoubtedly due to Chrysander for having laid down how the works of Händel should be performed and it is not his fault if confusion to-day seems to be on the increase.

The present twelve Concerti grossi which Händel composed in the year 1739 appear absolutely in their original form, without any additions. Their performance is unthinkable without the piano. Händel undoubtedly employed a various number of Clavicembali according to the size of their string orchestra. But our modern attempts to balance our big string orchestra with one or several Cembali cannot be justified. Quantz mentions in his book published in 1752 that the Pianoforte is preferable to the Clavicembalo for accompaniment even though several of the latter are used.

A piano possessing a good tone is better related to our large modern orchestra. If the Cembalo is used, then a return to the smaller orchestra should be made. But why do so? Bach's and Händel's Orchestral Concertos are more effective in a big setting. Their musical kernel grows with volume of sound. But as a matter of course it follows that Oboes, Flutes, Bassoons, etc. must be used chorally.

The Solo and Tutti markings in the three Solo parts of these Concertos seem to be unnecessary except as a guide to orchestral entries. The bowings given in the initial bars are to be followed later on. The Andante of the 7th Concerto is especially remarkable with its many re-echoed passages of extraordinary charm.

In Händel's score the three Solo instruments are placed together above the Tutti Orchestra. In the present edition, as in earlier scores, the 'Cello part is put over the Bass.

Berlin, September 1906.

Prof. GEORG SCHUMANN.



# HÄNDEL

## ZWÖLF GROSSE KONZERTE FÜR STREICHINSTRUMENTE

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Soviel auch schon über die Ausführung Händel'scher und Bach'scher Werke geschrieben wurde: die Musikpraxis unserer Zeit zeigt nur bis zu einem geringen Grade, daß diese Anregungen auf fruchtbaren Boden gefallen sind. Ganz besonders herrscht bei den Aufführungen Händel'scher Werke eine Zerfahrenheit, daß man wohl behaupten könnte, nicht in zwei deutschen Städten ein Händel'sches Werk auf die gleiche Art ausführen zu hören, obwohl diese Werke in einer Gesamtausgabe in der originalen Gestalt vorhanden sind.

Der Sinn für die Ausübung alter Musik scheint immer mehr zu schwinden. Man versucht immer wieder durch Bearbeitungen und Hinzufügen von modernen Instrumenten, den Alten „auf die Beine zu helfen“. Der Fehler ist zwar leider alt.

So genial auch die Bearbeitung des „Messias“ durch Mozart ist, sie ging doch aus einer falschen Voraussetzung hervor. Mendelssohn, dessen unvergängliche Verdienste um die Bach'sche Musik unvergessen bleiben werden, versuchte — der Not gehorchend oder dem eigenen Triebe — die hohen Lagen der Trompeten durch die modernen Klarinetten zu ersetzen. Viele namhafte Dirigenten bearbeiteten nach ihm die Werke Händels und zogen allmählich zur Ausfüllung der Harmonien das ganze moderne Orchester heran. Die Rezitative wurden von vier Celli in Akkorden begleitet oder vom gesamten Streich-Orchester, es wurde alles versucht, um aus der Verlegenheit zu kommen. Selbst die Matthäus-Passion blieb nicht der Ausschmückung durch Posaunen (Bearb. von Rob. Franz) verschont. Als Beweis, wie wenig heute noch Klarheit über die Ausführung dieser Werke herrscht, mag die Tatsache gelten, daß wiederholt nach der Franz'schen Bearbeitung der Matthäus-Passion verlangt wurde von einer Stelle, welche sich glücklich schätzt, dieses Werk immer im Original geboten zu haben. Aber man setzt den Continuo nicht nur in moderne Instrumente um, nein, man läßt ihn auch ganz weg und spielt die Werke alter Meister ohne die füllenden Harmonien. In diese zerfahrenen Verhältnisse kann nur eins für die Zukunft Licht bringen: Unsere Musikinstitute müssen den Unterricht für die praktische Ausübung alter Musik in ihren Lehrplan aufnehmen.

In Quantzens „Versuch einer Anweisung die Flute traversière zu spielen“ und Phil. E. Bach's „Die wahre Art das Klavier zu spielen“ u. A. besitzen wir überzeugende Lehrbücher. Die Behauptung, die Klangfarbe des Händel'schen und Bach'schen Orchesters sei monoton, kann eben nur dort zutreffen, wo deren Musik monoton und starr in Dynamik und Tempo vorgetragen wird. Und daß auch die Alten nach Freiheit im Vortrag verlangten, beweist Quantz an mehreren Stellen seines Buches. Er sagt:

„Die gute Wirkung einer Musik hängt fast ebensoviel von den Ausführern, als von dem Komponisten ab. Die beste Komposition kann durch einen schlechten Vortrag verstümmelt, eine mittelmäßige Komposition aber durch einen guten Vortrag verbessert werden.“ Später:

„Hätte man nun allezeit in der größten Stärke oder Schwäche gespielt, so würde dieser Vorteil (Steigerung zu erzielen) verloren gehen, zu geschweigen, daß zwischen dem *ff* und *pp* mehrere Stufen der Mäßigung sich befinden, als man mit



Worten ausdrücken kann; und welche nur mittelst der Empfindung und Beurteilung aus dem Vortrag eines guten Konzertisten erkannt und sodann mit Diskretion ausgeübt werden müssen.“ Oder:

„Wenn in einem Adagio der Konzertist den Ton bald verstärkt, bald mäßigt und also durch Schatten und Licht mit Affekt spielt, so tut es die schönste Wirkung, wenn ihm die Akkompagnisten in derselben Art zu Hülfe kommen und ihren Ton mit ihm zugleich verstärken und mäßigen.“

Gerade Händel'sche Chöre z. B. lassen eine Fülle feinsten Charakteristik und Nuancierung zu. Allerdings muß ein guter musikalischer Geschmack und das richtige Gefühl der Leitfaden sein, innerhalb der Grenzen zu bleiben, die der Stil der Musik erfordert. Unser modernes Musizieren auf die alten Werke anzuwenden, wie dies heute vielfach geschieht, ist ebenso falsch, wie das direkte Gegenteil. Gewiß haben die alten Meister bei der Ausführung ihrer Musik nicht eine solche im Sinne unserer heutigen Musik im Auge gehabt — andererseits liegt in ihrer Melodik und ihrer Gestaltung soviel, daß es nur eines guten musikalischen Geschmacks bedarf, um diese Linien musikalisch auszuprägen.

Über die Ausführung Händel'scher Werke gebührt Chrysander ohne allen Zweifel das Verdienst, nachdrücklichst darauf hingewiesen zu haben, wie diese Musik aufgeführt sein will. Leider scheint aber die Verwirrung, ohne seine Schuld, zur Zeit nur noch größer geworden zu sein.

Die vorliegenden zwölf großen Konzerte, welche Händel im Jahre 1739 komponierte, erscheinen vollständig in der Originalgestalt und ohne jede weitere Zutat. Ihre Ausführung ist ohne Klavier undenkbar. Händel selbst hat gewiß, je nach der Stärke der Besetzung der Streich-Instrumente, mehrere Clavicymbal benutzt.

„Den Clavicymbal verstehe ich bey allen Musikern, sie seyn kleine oder große mit dabey,“ sagt Quantz.

Die heutigen Bestrebungen aber, neben unser großes Steichorchester ein oder mehrere Clavicymbal zu setzen, sind gewiß nicht zu rechtfertigen. Quantz erwähnt auch schon in seinem 1752 erschienenen Buch das Pianoforte als vorteilhafter zur Begleitung gegenüber dem Clavicymbal, selbst wenn es mehrere Clavies hat. Ein klangvoller schöner Flügel steht im richtigeren Verhältnis zu unserem heutigen großen Orchester. Soll es durchaus ein Cembalo sein, so stelle man dem auch die alte kleine Orchesterbesetzung gegenüber.

Aber wozu? Bach'sche und Händel-Orchester-Konzerte wirken nur mehr in großer Orchester-Besetzung. Ihre kernige Sprache wächst nur im großen Klang. Ganz selbstverständlich müssen dementsprechend aber auch Oboe, Flöten, Fagotte usw. chorisches besetzt sein.

Die Solo- und Tutti-Bezeichnungen in den drei Solostimmen der vorliegenden Konzerte erscheinen an sich überflüssig, sie dienen den Konzertisten nur dazu, um ihnen die Einsätze des Orchesters anzuzeigen. Die Stricharten haben, wie in den ersten Takten angezeigt, auch weiterhin Geltung. Im 7. Konzert betrachte man besonders das Andante, welches eine große Anzahl ungemein reizvoller Echostellen bringt.

In Händel's Partitur stehen die drei Solo-Instrumente zusammen über dem Tutti-Orchester. In der vorliegenden Ausgabe ist, wie in früheren Partituren, die Violoncellstimme über die Baßstimme gelegt.



# Concerto, No. 1

G. F. Handel.  
1685 - 1759

A tempo giusto.

Violino I.  
*concertino.*

Violino II.

Violino I.  
*ripieno.*

Violino II.

Viola.

Violoncello.

Tutti Bassi.  
(Continuo.)

6 6 6

Solo.

6 9 6 7 7

Solo.

10 Tutti.

Solo.

Tutti.

Tutti.

6 6 7 6 5

6

Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

6 7 6 6 7 6 7

6 7 5 3 7 5 3



20

Tutti. Solo.

7 5 3 7 5 3 6 5

Tutti. Solo. Tutti. tr. p

Tutti. Solo. Tutti. tr. p

Tutti. Solo. Tutti. tr. p

Tutti. Solo. Tutti. tr. p

Tutti. Solo. Tutti. tr. p

Tutti. Solo. Tutti. tr. p

7 5 3 5 3 7 5 3 6

7 5      6<sup>b</sup> 4      5 3      *pp* 6      *pp* 6      5<sup>b</sup>      6<sup>b</sup> 4

7<sup>b</sup> 5      6 5      # 5<sup>b</sup>      7<sup>b</sup> 5<sup>b</sup>      6 5<sup>b</sup>      6 5<sup>b</sup>      # 6 5



## Allegro.

Musical score for the first system, marked "Allegro." and "Solo." The score is written for a piano and features six staves. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The first four staves are marked with a forte dynamic (*f*). The first two staves have a "Solo." marking above them. The first four staves end with a repeat sign. The last two staves are marked with a forte dynamic (*f*) and a "Solo." marking above them. The last two staves have a "6" marking below them.

Musical score for the second system, marked "Tutti." and "40". The score is written for a piano and features six staves. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The first four staves are marked with a piano dynamic (*p*). The first two staves have a "Tutti." marking above them. The first four staves end with a repeat sign. The last two staves are marked with a piano dynamic (*p*) and a "Tutti." marking above them. The last two staves have a "5 6 5 6 6" marking below them.

This musical score is for the Act II of 'The Merry Widow'. It features a piano introduction in 3/4 time, marked 'f' (forte). The score is written for a piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate staff for the right hand. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes a 'Solo.' section for the right hand, which begins with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex, rhythmic pattern in the left hand, including sixteenth-note runs and chords. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the tempo is indicated by the 3/4 time signature.

*Tutti.*

*p*

*Tutti.*

*p*

*p*

*p*

*Tutti.*

*p*

6 # 6

6 # 6

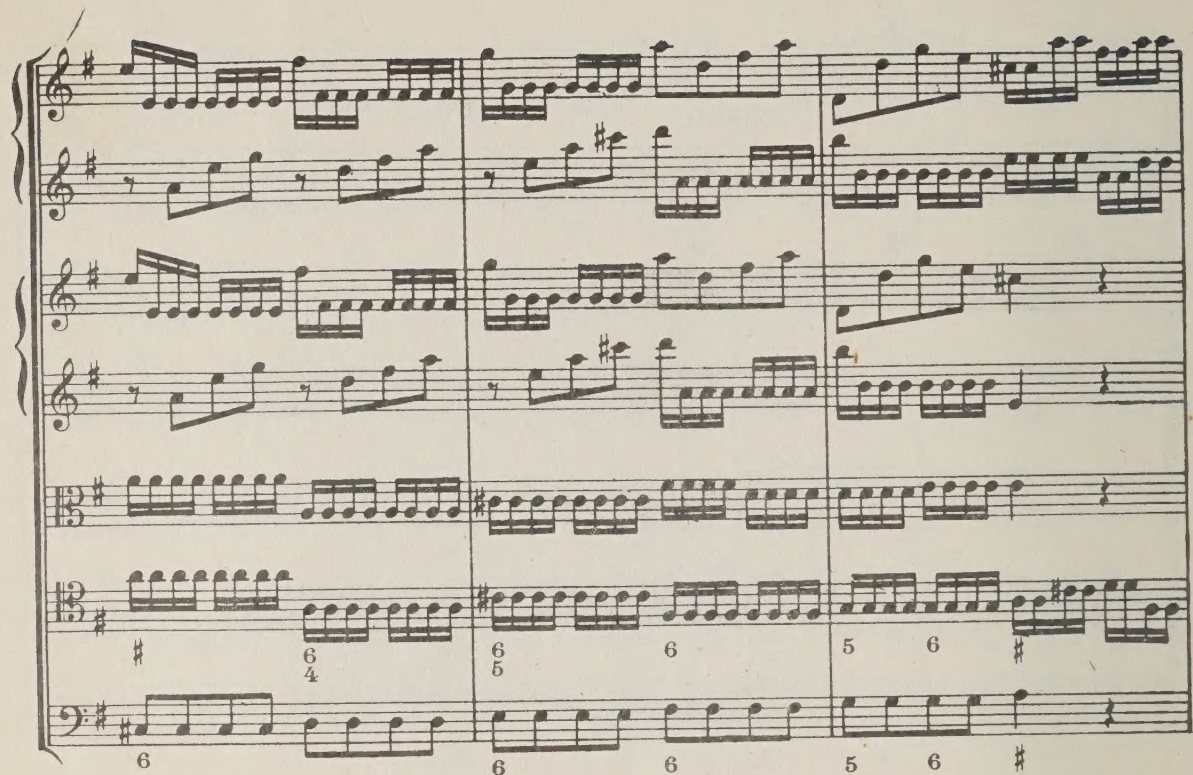
5 6



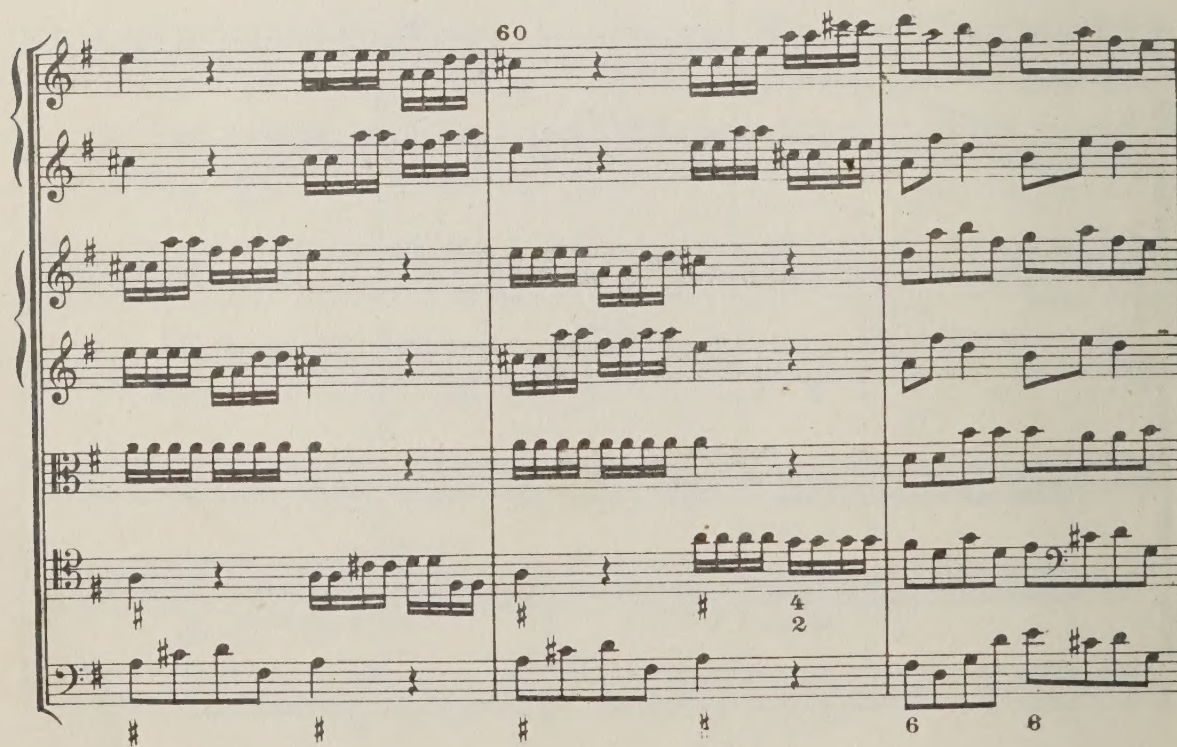
50

Handwritten musical score for measures 50-52. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The bottom staff shows a sequence of numbers: 5, 6, 6, 5, 4, 6.

Handwritten musical score for measures 53-55. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes a forte (f) dynamic marking. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The bottom staff shows a sequence of numbers: 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6.



First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The system includes a grand staff with two treble staves and two bass staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first two staves contain melodic lines with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third and fourth staves contain a continuous sixteenth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers (6, 5, 6, 5, 6, #) are present below the bottom two staves.



Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The system includes a grand staff with two treble staves and two bass staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first two staves contain melodic lines with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third and fourth staves contain a continuous sixteenth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers (60, 4, 2, 6, 8) are present below the bottom two staves.



First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The score is written for a grand staff with two treble staves and two bass staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first measure contains a whole rest in the upper staves and a half note in the lower staves. The second and third measures feature a piano (*p*) dynamic. The upper staves play a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the lower staves play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. At the bottom of the system, there are fingering numbers: 6 and 5 for the first measure, and 6 for the second and third measures.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-7. The score continues with the same instrumentation and key signature. Measures 4 and 5 show a continuation of the piano (*p*) texture. Measure 6 introduces a forte (*f*) dynamic, with more complex melodic lines in the upper staves. Measure 7 concludes the system with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Fingering numbers (6, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6) are indicated at the bottom of the system.

70

Solo. Tutti.

*f*

Solo. Tutti.

*f*

Solo. Tutti.

*f*

6 6 5 6 6 6 5 3

4 4

6 6

*p*

*p*

*p*

*p*

6 *p* 6 6 6 6



The image shows a page of a musical score for 'The Merry Widow' by Franz Lehár. The score is for a piano and orchestra. It features a piano introduction in 6/8 time, marked 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The piano part is in treble clef, and the orchestra part is in bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

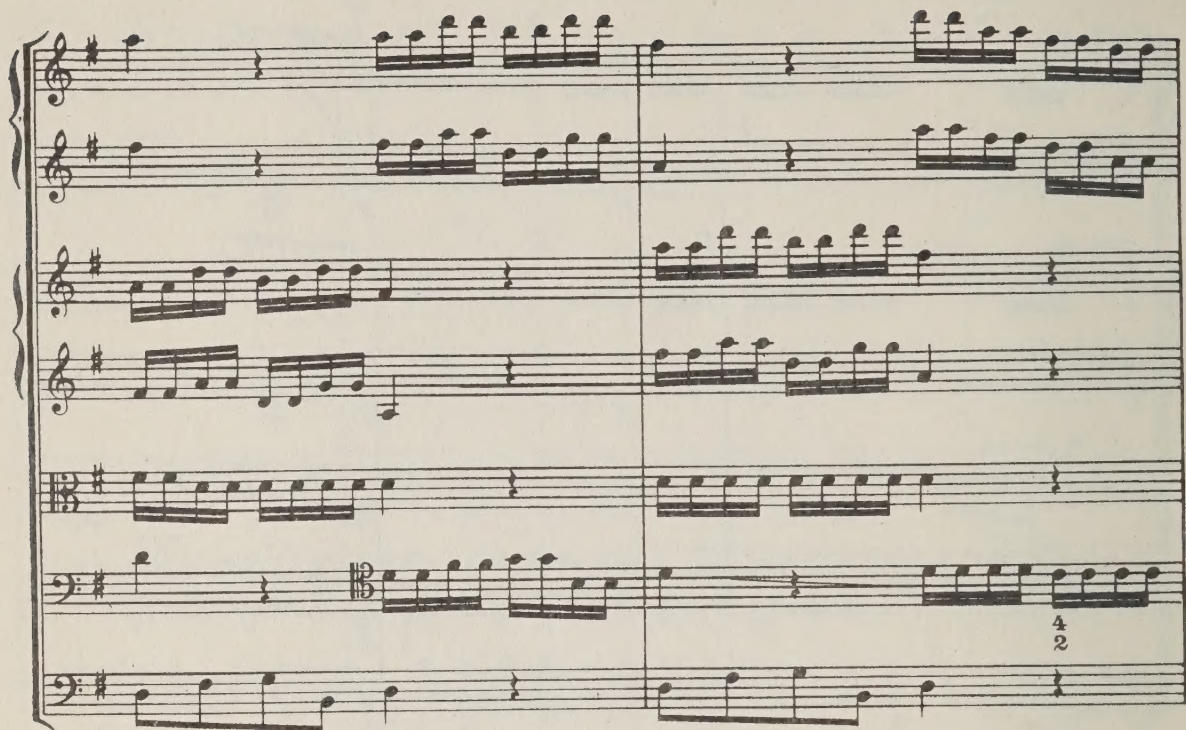
80

6

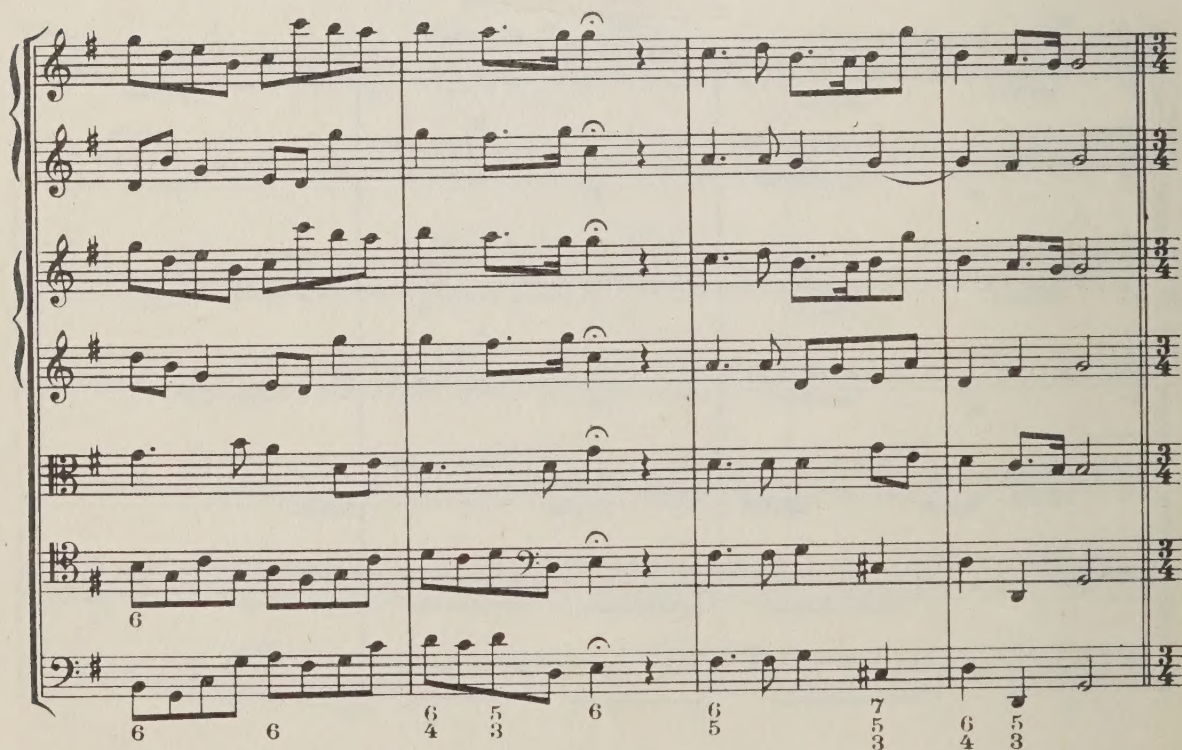
6

6

6



First system of a musical score, measures 1 through 4. The score is written for a grand staff with two treble staves and three bass staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first two measures contain complex, fast-moving melodic lines in the treble staves, while the bass staves provide a more rhythmic accompaniment. The final measure of the system features a 4/2 time signature change.



Second system of the musical score, measures 5 through 8. This system continues the melodic and rhythmic themes established in the first system. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The system concludes with a 3/4 time signature change. Below the bass staves, there are numerical figures: 6, 6, 6/4, 5/3, 6, 6/5, 7/5, 3, 6/4, 5/3.



## Adagio.

Solo.

Tutti.

Solo

Tutti.

Solo.

Tutti.

6

7

#

5

6

6

#

Solo.

*tr*

10

Tutti.

Solo.

*p**p**p**p**p**p**p*

6

6

6

5

#

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Musical score for measures 14-19. The score is for a piano and features multiple staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music includes melodic lines in the upper staves and a more active bass line. Performance markings include "Tutti." and "Solo."

Measure numbers: 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

Performance markings: Tutti., Solo.

Fingerings: 6 # 6 6 5 6 #

Musical score for measures 20-24. The score continues from the previous page. It features similar melodic and bass line patterns. Performance markings include "Solo.", "Tutti.", and "f".

Measure numbers: 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Performance markings: Solo., Tutti., f

Fingerings: 6 6 6 7 6 4 6 5



*Tutti.* *f* 30

6 (7) 6 6 6 6 # 6 6

6 6 7 6 6 # 6 *Tutti.* *p*

## Adagio.

Musical score for the Adagio section, measures 39-42. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes piano (p) and forte (f) markings. The tempo is marked Adagio. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The score includes trills (tr) and dynamic markings (f, p). The measures are numbered 39, 40, 41, and 42. The first measure (39) has a 6 and a sharp symbol below it. The second measure (40) has a 7 and a sharp symbol below it. The third measure (41) has a 6 and a sharp symbol below it. The fourth measure (42) has a 6 and a sharp symbol below it.

## Allegro.

Solo.

Musical score for the Allegro section, measures 43-46. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes piano (p) and forte (f) markings. The tempo is marked Allegro. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The score includes trills (tr) and dynamic markings (f, p). The measures are numbered 43, 44, 45, and 46. The first measure (43) has a 6 and a sharp symbol below it. The second measure (44) has a 7 and a sharp symbol below it. The third measure (45) has a 6 and a sharp symbol below it. The fourth measure (46) has a 6 and a sharp symbol below it.



*Tutti.*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

6

10

7 6 7

3 (4) (2) 6 5 6 5

7 7

7 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 9

20 Solo.

Solo.

Solo.

5 6 6 5 6 6 5



Tutti. *tr* Solo. Tutti. Solo.

5 6 5 8 6 5 6 6 # 7 3 6 # 7 6 6 # 6 6 5 5

Tutti. Tutti. 30. Tutti.

7 7 # (4 3) 6 6 # 6 7 6 6 5

*Solo.*

*Solo.*

*Solo.*

6 5 7 6 6 5 7 3 6 5 7 3 6 5

*Tutti.* 40

*Tutti.*

*Tutti.*

5 6 5 6 6 5 4 6 6 5 6 6



*Tutti.*

6 6 6 5 6 7 6 7 7 7 6 4/2 6

*Solo.* *Tutti.*

7 7 6 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6

50

9 8 9 8 9 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8  
7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6

5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 9 8 9 8  
7 6 7 6

tr tr

tr

6 6



60

6 6 7 6 7 6 6 4 3 6 6

7 6 7 6 7 6 6 6 5 3 7 7 3

70

7 7 8 6 6 6 5 6 6 5

3 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 6



80

*pp*

6 6 6 6

6 5

This musical system contains measures 78 through 82. It features a grand staff with four treble staves and two bass staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measures 78 and 79 contain complex rhythmic patterns with sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Measure 80 is marked with a piano-piano (*pp*) dynamic and a fermata. Measures 81 and 82 continue the melodic and harmonic development. Fingering numbers 6 and 5 are indicated below the bass staves.

Allegro.

Solo.

*tr* *p*

6 6 6 6 6 5

This musical system contains measures 83 through 87. The tempo is marked "Allegro." and the section is designated as a "Solo." for the right hand. The key signature remains one sharp. Measures 83 and 84 show a change in the right-hand melody, featuring trills (*tr*) and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 85 and 86 continue the solo passage. Measure 87 concludes the system with a trill and a piano dynamic. Fingering numbers 6 and 5 are indicated below the bass staves.

10

Tutti Solo Tutti

*f* *p* *f*

6 5 6 5 6 6

6 5 7 # 6 5 #



First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The score is written for a grand staff with four treble staves and two bass staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first four measures show a complex texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the upper staves and more rhythmic, eighth-note patterns in the lower staves. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) in measures 3 and 4. Fingering numbers are visible below the bass staves: 7/5 in measure 1, and 6, #, 6, 6, p, 6, 6, 6, 6 in measure 4.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The score continues with the same instrumentation and key signature. Measures 5 and 6 are marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The texture remains dense with rapid sixteenth-note runs in the upper staves. Measure 7 is marked with a piano *p* dynamic. Measure 8 contains a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). Fingering numbers are visible below the bass staves: 6 in measure 5, and 6, #, 6 in measure 8.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a piano (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a complex melodic line in the upper staves and a more rhythmic bass line. A double bar line is present after measure 4. Fingering numbers 6, 8, 6, 6, #, 6, 6 are indicated below the piano part.

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The score continues from the first system. It includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte), and performance instructions like *Solo.* and *Tutti.*. A measure number '30' is written above the staff. The piano part has fingering numbers 7, 5, #, #, 6, 5 indicated below it.



*Tutti.*  
*f* *Tutti.*

6 5<sup>#</sup> 6 6 5

7 6 # 6 5<sup>#</sup>

40

*p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

6 6 5 *p* 6 6 6 6 6 *f*

6 6 6 6 5 4 3 6 6 6



# CHAMBER MUSIC

| No.  |                                             |
|------|---------------------------------------------|
| 150. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 35, F (m. Serenade)    |
| 151. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 9, 2, Es               |
| 152. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 17, 4, C m             |
| 153. | Haydn, Quart., op. 33, 5, G (Russ.-No. 5)   |
| 154. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 42, D m                |
| 155. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 50, 5, F               |
| 156. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 50, 6, D (Frosch-)     |
| 157. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 17, 3, Es              |
| 158. | Mozart, Klavier-Quartett, G m [478]         |
| 159. | Mozart, Klavier-Quartett, Es [493]          |
| 160. | Mozart, Klavier-Quintett, Es [452]          |
| 161. | Tschaikowsky, Quartett, op. 11, D           |
| 162. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 51 (Sieben Worte)      |
| 163. | Haydn, Quart., op. 20, 1, Es (Sonn.-No. 1)  |
| 164. | Haydn, Quart., op. 20, 3, G m (Sonn.-No. 3) |
| 165. | Haydn, Quart., op. 33, 1, H m (Russ.-No. 1) |
| 166. | Haydn, Quart., op. 33, 4, B (Russ.-No. 4)   |
| 167. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 50, 1, B               |
| 168. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 50, 2, C               |
| 169. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 50, 3, Es              |
| 170. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 1, 1, B                |
| 171. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 1, 2, Es               |
| 172. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 1, 3, D                |
| 173. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 1, 5, B                |
| 174. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 1, 6, C                |
| 175. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 2, 1, A                |
| 176. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 2, 2, E                |
| 177. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 2, 3, Es               |
| 178. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 2, 4, F                |
| 179. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 2, 5, D                |
| 180. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 2, 6, B                |
| 181. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 3, 1, E                |
| 182. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 3, 2, C                |
| 183. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 3, 3, G                |
| 184. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 3, 4, B                |
| 185. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 3, 6, A                |
| 186. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 9, 3, G                |
| 187. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 9, 5, B                |
| 188. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 9, 6, A                |
| 189. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 33, 6, D (Russ.-No. 6) |
| 190. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 55, 2, F m             |
| 191. | Haydn, Quartett, op. 76, 6, Es              |
| 192. | Mozart, Quartett, D [285]                   |
| 193. | Mozart, Quartett, A [298]                   |
| 194. | Mozart, Quartett, F [370]                   |
| 195. | Mozart, Sextett (Divertimento) F [247]      |
| 196. | Tschaikowsky, Quartett, op. 22, F           |
| 197. | Tschaikowsky, Quartett, op. 30, Es m        |
| 200. | Beethoven, Klavier-Quintett, op. 16, Es     |
| 201. | Borodin, Quartett, No. 2, D                 |
| 203. | Volkman, Quartett, op. 34, G                |
| 204. | Volkman, Quartett, op. 35, Em               |
| 205. | Volkman, Quartett, op. 37, F m              |
| 206. | Volkman, Quartett, op. 43, Es               |
| 207. | Verdi, Quartett, Em                         |
| 208. | Sgambati, Quartett, op. 17, Cism            |
| 211. | Klughardt, Quintett, op. 62, G m            |
| 212. | Brahms, Klavier-Quintett, op. 34, F m       |
| 213. | Volkman, Quartett, op. 14, G m              |
| 214. | Beethoven, Quintett, op. 4, Es              |
| 215. | Beethoven, Quintett, op. 104, C m           |
| 216. | Beethoven, Quintett-Fuge, op. 137, D        |
| 217. | Mozart, Sextett, F (Dorfmu.) (K.-V. 522)    |
| 218. | Mozart, Quint. G (Nachtmu.) (K.-V. 525)     |
| 219. | Borodin, Quartett No. 1, A                  |
| 220. | Jongen, Quartett, C m                       |
| 221. | Volkman, Klavier-Trio, op. 3, F             |
| 222. | Volkman, Klavier-Trio, op. 5, B m           |
| 223. | Beethoven, Klavier-Trio, op. 11, B          |
| 225. | Klughardt, Quartett, op. 61, D              |
| 226. | Foerster, Quartett, op. 15, E               |
| 227. | Wilm, Sextett, op. 27, H m                  |
| 228. | Schumann, Märchen Erzählungen, op. 132      |
| 229. | Sinding, Klavier-Quintett, op. 5, Em        |
| 230. | Hochberg, Quartett, op. 22, Es              |
| 231. | Hochberg, Quartett, op. 27, 1, D            |
| 233. | Schubert, Klav.-Trio, op. 148, Es (Noct.)   |

| No.  |                                                |
|------|------------------------------------------------|
| 234. | Scontrino, Quartett, G m                       |
| 235. | Brahms, Sextett, op. 18, B                     |
| 236. | Brahms, Sextett, op. 36, G                     |
| 237. | Brahms, Quintett, op. 88, F                    |
| 238. | Brahms, Quintett, op. 111, G                   |
| 239. | Brahms, Quintett, op. 115, H m (Klarin.)       |
| 240. | Brahms, Quartett, op. 51, 1, C m               |
| 241. | Brahms, Quartett, op. 51, 2, A m               |
| 242. | Brahms, Quartett, op. 67, B                    |
| 243. | Brahms, Klavier-Quartett, op. 25, G m          |
| 244. | Brahms, Klavier-Quartett, op. 26, A            |
| 245. | Brahms, Klavier-Quartett, op. 60 C m           |
| 246. | Brahms, Klavier-Trio, op. 8, H                 |
| 247. | Brahms, Klavier-Trio, op. 87, C                |
| 248. | Brahms, Klavier-Trio, op. 101, C m             |
| 249. | Brahms, Horn-Trio, op. 40, Es                  |
| 250. | Brahms, Klarinetten-Trio, op. 114, A m         |
| 251. | Tschaikowsky, Klav.-Trio, op. 50, A m          |
| 252. | Beethoven, Rondino Es (Nachgel. Werk)          |
| 254. | Bach, Brandenburg. Konzert No. 3, G            |
| 255. | Bach, Brandenburg. Konzert No. 6, B            |
| 257. | Bach, Brandenburg. Konzert No. 2, F            |
| 258. | Sinigaglia, Konzert-Etude f. Quartett          |
| 259. | Haydn, Klavier-Trio, No. 1, G                  |
| 260. | Süter, Quartett, op. 1, D                      |
| 261. | Scontrino, Quartett, C                         |
| 262. | Mozart, Haffner-Serenade (K.-V. 250)           |
| 263. | Händel, Concerto grosso No. 12, H m            |
| 264. | Händel, Concerto grosso No. 1, G               |
| 265. | Händel, Concerto grosso No. 2, F               |
| 266. | Händel, Concerto grosso No. 3, Em              |
| 267. | Händel, Concerto grosso No. 4, A m             |
| 268. | Händel, Concerto grosso No. 5, D               |
| 269. | Händel, Concerto grosso No. 6, G m             |
| 270. | Händel, Concerto grosso No. 7, B               |
| 271. | Händel, Concerto grosso No. 8, C m             |
| 272. | Händel, Concerto grosso No. 9, F               |
| 273. | Händel, Concerto grosso No. 10, D m            |
| 274. | Händel, Concerto grosso No. 11, A              |
| 275. | Smetana, Quartett, Em (Ans m. Leben)           |
| 276. | Grleg, Quartett, op. 27, G m                   |
| 277. | Sinding, Quartett, op. 70, A m                 |
| 278. | Beethoven, Kakadu-Variat. G, op. 121a          |
| 280. | Bach, Brandenburg. Konzert No. 1, F            |
| 281. | Bach, Brandenburg. Konzert No. 4, G            |
| 282. | Bach, Brandenburg. Konzert No. 5, D            |
| 283. | August Reuss, Quartett, op. 25, D m            |
| 284. | Smetana, Quartett, D m                         |
| 285. | H. Wolf, Quartett, D m                         |
| 286. | H. Wolf, Ital. Serenade f. Quartett, G         |
| 287. | Reger, Flöten-Trio (Serenade), op. 77a, D      |
| 288. | Reger, Streich-Trio, op. 77b, A m              |
| 289. | R. v. Mojsisovics, Streich-Trio, op. 21, A     |
| 291. | Carl Schroeder, Quartett, op. 89, C            |
| 292. | Strauss, Klavier-Quartett, op. 13, C m         |
| 293. | Reger, Quartett, op. 109, Es                   |
| 294. | Sibellus, Quartett, op. 56, D m (Voces intime) |
| 295. | Reger, Klavier-Quartett, op. 113, D m          |
| 296. | Reger, Sextett, op. 118, F                     |
| 297. | Beethoven, Quartett, F. u. d. Son. op. 14, 1   |
| 298. | Dvořák, Quartett, op. 34, D m                  |
| 299. | Dvořák, Quartett, op. 51, Es                   |
| 300. | Dvořák, Quartett, op. 61, C                    |
| 301. | Dvořák, Quartett, op. 80, E                    |
| 302. | Dvořák, Quartett, op. 96, F                    |
| 303. | Dvořák, Quartett, op. 105, As                  |
| 304. | Dvořák, Quartett, op. 106, G                   |
| 305. | Dvořák, Klavier-Quintett, op. 81, A            |
| 306. | Dvořák, Streich-Quintett, op. 97, Es           |
| 307. | Scontrino, Præludium und Fuge, Em              |
| 308. | Mozart, Serenade f. 8 Blasinstr., Es [375]     |
| 309. | Mozart, Serenade f. 8 Blasinstr., C m [388]    |
| 310. | Bruckner, Streich-Quintett, F                  |
| 312. | Reger, Flöten-Trio (Seren.), op. 141a, G       |
| 313. | Reger, Streich-Trio, op. 141b, D m             |
| 314. | Reger, Quartett, op. 121, Fism                 |
| 315. | Klose, Quartett (Ein Tribut in 4 Raten), Es    |



- No.  
 316. Mendelssohn, Arnold, Quartett, op. 87, D  
 317. Grieg, Quartett, Fdur (unvollendet)  
 318. Schönberg, Sextett (Verkl. Nacht) op. 4  
 319. Reger, Quartett, op. 74, Dm  
 320. Straesser, Quartett, op. 42, Em  
 322. Reger, Klarinetten-Quintett, op. 146, A  
 323. Franck, Quartett, D  
 324. Pfitzner, Klavier-Quintett, op. 23, C  
 328. Barblan, Quartett, op. 19, D  
 329. Franck, Klavier-Quintett, Fm  
 330. Dvořák, Klavier-Quartett, op. 87, Es  
 331. Dvořák, Klavier-Trio, op. 65, Fm  
 332. Dvořák, Klav.-Trio, op. 90, Em (Dumky)  
 333. Reger, Klavier-Quartett, op. 133, Am  
 334. Schönberg, Quartett, op. 7, Dm  
 335. Smetana, Klavier-Trio, op. 15, Gm  
 336. Reger, Klavier-Quintett, op. posth., Cm  
 337. Dvořák, Sextett, op. 48, A  
 338. Dvořák, Quintett, op. 77, G  
 339. Dohnányi, Quartett, op. 15, Des  
 340. Reger, Klavier-Quintett, op. 64, Cm  
 341. Saint-Saëns, Klav.-Trio, op. 18, F  
 342. Saint-Saëns, Klav.-Quint., op. 14, Am  
 343. Dohnányi, Klav.-Quintett, op. 26, Es m.  
 344. Napravnik, Quartett, op. 16, E

- No.  
 345. Tscherepnin, Quartett, op. 11, Am  
 346. Haas, Quartett, op. 32, C  
 347. Mozart, Horn-Quintett, Es [407]  
 348. Corelli, Weihnachts-Konzert  
 349. Mozart, Divertimento No. 11, D [251]  
 350. Graener, Quartett, op. 65, Am  
 351. Mozart, Divertimento No. 13, F [255]  
 352. Mozart, Divertimento No. 14, E [270]  
 353. Schubert, Quartett, op. posth., D  
 354. Schubert, Quartettsatz, op. posth., C  
 355. Haydn, Quartett, op. 77, 2, F  
 356. Haydn, Quartett, op. 103, B  
 357. Corelli, Concerto grosso No. 1, D  
 358. Corelli, Concerto grosso No. 3, C  
 359. Corelli, Concerto grosso No. 9, F  
 360. Franck, Klaviertrio, op. 1, 1, Fism  
 361. Geminiani, Concerto grosso No. 1, D  
 362. Geminiani, Concerto grosso No. 2, G  
 363. Geminiani, Concerto grosso No. 3, E  
 364. Geminiani, Concerto grosso No. 4, Dm  
 365. Geminiani, Concerto grosso No. 5, B  
 366. Geminiani, Concerto grosso No. 6, Es  
 367. Mallipiero, Quartett (Cantata alla Madrigale)

## OPERAS

901. Wagner, Rienzi  
 902. Wagner, Der fliegende Holländer  
 903a. Wagner, Tannhäuser  
 903b. Wagner, Variant end. Pariser Bearbg.  
 904. Wagner, Lohengrin  
 905. Wagner, Tristan und Isolde  
 906. Wagner, Meistersinger v. Nürnberg  
 907. Wagner, Rheingold  
 908. Wagner, Die Walküre  
 909. Wagner, Siegfried

910. Wagner, Götterdämmerung  
 911. Wagner, Parsifal  
 912. Mozart, Zauberflöte (H. Abert)  
 913. Humperdinck, Hansel und Grete  
 914. Beethoven, Fidelio  
 915. Weber, Der Freischütz (H. Abert)  
 916. Mozart, Figaros Hochzeit (H. Abert)  
 917. Gluck, Iphigenie a. Tauris (H. Abert)  
 918. Mozart, Don Giovanni (A. Einstein)

## CHORAL WORKS

951. Beethoven, Missa solennis  
 952. Brahms, Requiem (dtach., frz., engl., it.)  
 953. Bach, Matthäus-Passion  
 954. Mozart, Requiem  
 955. Haydn, Die Schöpfung  
 956. Handel, Der Messias  
 959. Bach, Hone Messe, Hmoll  
 960. Bruckner, Te Deum  
 961. Bruckner, Große Messe, Fmoll  
 962. Bach, Weihnachtsoratorium  
 963. Palestrina, Missa Papae Marcelli  
 964. Bach, Magnificat (Scherling)  
 965. Bach, Johannes-Passion  
 966. Palestrina, Stabat Mater  
 967. Bach, Der zufriedengestellte Aeolus  
 968. Reger, Der 100. Psalm

969. Brahms, Requiem (Text deutsch)  
 970. Schubert, Messe No. 6, Es  
 972. Bruckner, 150. Psalm  
 973. Pergolesi, Stabat Mater  
 974. Schubert, Messe No. 5, As  
 975. Verdi, Requiem  
 976. Schütz, Matthäus-Passion  
 977. Schütz, Die sieben Worte Christi  
 978. Schütz, Lukas-Passion  
 979. Schütz, Johannes-Passion  
 980. Schütz, Auferstehungs-Historie  
 981. Schütz, Weihnachts-Historie

## CANTATAS AND MOTETS

1001. Bach, No. 12: Weinen, Klagen  
 1002. Bach, No. 11: Lobet Gott (Bimmeljahrtsaal)  
 1003. Bach, No. 80: Ein' feste Burg  
 1004. Bach, No. 6: Bleib bei uns  
 1005. Bach, No. 161: Komm, du selbe Todesstunde  
 1006. Bach, „Mer han en neue Oberkeet“  
 1007. Bach, No. 106: Gottes Zeit  
 1008. Bach, No. 56: Kreuzstab-Kantate  
 1009. Bach, No. 79: Gott der Herr ist Sonn' u. Schild  
 1010. Bach, No. 54: Widerstehe doch der Sünde  
 1011. Bach, No. 4: Christ lag in Todesbanden  
 1012. Bach, No. 1: Wie schön leuchtet der Morgenstern  
 1013. Bach, No. 34: O ewiges Feuer  
 1014. Bach, No. 81: Jesus schläft, was soll ich hoffen  
 1015. Bach, No. 85: Ich bin ein guter Hirt  
 1016. Bach, No. 81: Der Himmel lacht  
 1017. Bach, No. 60: O Ewigkeit, du Donnerwort  
 1018. Bach, No. 50: Nun ist das Heil  
 1019. Bach, No. 65: Sie werden aus Saba alle kommen  
 1020. Bach, No. 110: Wachet auf

1021. Bach, No. 55: Ich armer Mensch, ich Sündenknecht  
 1022. Mozart, Exultate jubilate  
 1023. Bach, No. 104: Du Hirte Israel  
 1024. Bach, No. 182: Himmelsküss, sei willkommen  
 1025. Bach, No. 46: Schauet doch  
 1026. Bach, No. 123: Liebster Emanuel  
 1027. Bach, No. 119: Preise, Jerusalem  
 1028. Bach, No. 8: Liebster Gott  
 1029. Bach, No. 21: Ich hatte viel Bekümmernis  
 1030. Bach, No. 119: Preise, Jerusalem  
 1031. Bach, No. 78: Jesu, der du meine Seele  
 1032. Bach, No. 128: Es ist ein trotzig und verzagt D  
 1033. Bach, No. 92: Ich hab in Gottes Hand  
 1034. Bach, No. 155: Mein Gott, wie lang, ach lang  
 1035. Bach, Motette: Singet dem Herrn  
 1036. Bach, No. 39: Brich dem Hungrigen dein Brot  
 1037. Bach, Kaffee-Kantate  
 1038. Bach, No. 51: Lobet Gott in allen Landen  
 1039. Bach, Nr. 7: Christ, unser Herr, zum Jordan kam













